

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Spring 11-11-2020

Research Productivity of Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian Authors In the online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2013: A Bibliometric Study/Analysis

Rasheed Ahmed mr

Public Library Quetta., mohammad.anwar76@yahoo.com

ANWAR MUHAMMAD mr

University of Balochistan quetta, rasheedahmedplb@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Ahmed, Rasheed mr and MUHAMMAD, ANWAR mr, "Research Productivity of Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian Authors In the online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2013: A Bibliometric Study/Analysis" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4611.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4611>

Research Productivity of Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian Authors In the online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2013: A Bibliometric Study/Analysis

Muhammad Anwar

Assistant Professor

Department of Library Information science, UOB, Quetta.

Rasheed Ahmed

Assistant librarian

Public Library Quetta.

Abstract

Purpose

The prime purpose of this study is to find out the research productivity of three regions Nigeria, Pakistan, and India. The bibliometric quantification was used to analyze the data. The present research identifies the importance of this online journal. The study discloses frequency of publication growth, author's collaborations, papers length, and most cited papers, most productive authors, and total references used.

Design/methodology/approach

The survey method was used to find out the full-text research articles on the online database of LPP. The Google scholar was used to retrieve the citations. All the collected data has been analyzed using MS excel and other electronic devices.

Findings

The results of this study indicate that in the year 2008 to 2013. The contribution of Nigerian authors is more than the other two nations that are 226 while Indian comes 2nd with 193 research papers and Pakistan comes 3rd with 67 research articles from the studied period in the well-known journal of Library and information science field that is LPP. The present study revealed the majority of the research articles were single authors from Nigeria 114, Pakistan 18, and India 80. The study results show that the majority of the paper length in the range of 6-10 Nigerian 116, Pakistan 34, and India 70 respectively. The study showed the total references were calculated 4140 from Nigeria, 1506 Pakistan, and 3243 from Indian. The most cited paper was retrieved by a Nigerian paper that is 197 citations. The analyzed data shows the most productive authors were Rubina Bhatti from Pakistan with 18 research papers.

Originality/value

This study contributes to the existing literature of three-nation contributions to the Library Philosophy and practice throughout the year. This is the first study of three-nation research productivity in the well-known online journal library philosophy and practice.

Limitations of the study

The present study was limited to the well-known LIS Journal and research articles specifically published at online journal library philosophy and practice. This study is purely limited to the research productivity of Nigerian, Pakistani, and Indian authors to the Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2013.

Practical implications

Despite its limitations, the findings of the study will help the LIS professionals of three nations and as well as other parts of the LIS professionals to provide more information about their research productivity of a particular journal.

Keywords: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Research, productivity, bibliometric, Analysis

Introduction

The online publishing trends are growing rapidly and it is gaining a massive impact on researcher communities. The online publications are the techniques to meet the certain solution of research scholars to share their ideas, thoughts in published forms. This form of communication will put the great impact of scholarly publications. In the same way, there are multiple ways to check the institutions, organizations and author's productivity using bibliometric techniques and tools. Ahmed, Asif, Alam and Slots (2019) stated that bibliometric deals the published works of scientific fields. Additionally, the bibliometric is the techniques that use to measure the quantification of published and textual materials. There are so many studies have been conducted on said journal by different authors on different likewise Anwar (2018), (Anwar and Zhiwei,2019), Haroon and Anwar(2013), Saini and Verma(2018),Sa and Barik(2016), aspects but this is the first study which has been taken into account to see the research productivity of Nigerian, Indian and Pakistani authors.

Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (ISSN 1522-0222) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal owned and published by the University Libraries of the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. LPP publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the growth of Literature between the two nations
2. To disclose the degree of author collaboration
3. To identify the length of paper/Articles
4. To find out the references used
5. To explore the most cited papers
6. To recognize the most productive authors

Review of related Works

Tella & Olabooye (2014) researched bibliometric analysis of African journal of the library, archive and information science journal from 2000 to 2012. They used a survey method to collect relevant data from the databases of AJLAIS. They revealed from their results they retrieved 218 articles were from 2000 to 2012. They stated that the majority of articles has been written by single authors that were 126(57.8%). The highest number of citations was calculated was 451. They disclosed that the majority of the articles were theoretical papers were 108(49.5%). They found that 86(39.4%) papers were a range of 6-10 pages in length.

Altıntaş, Kılıç & Akhan (2019) studied the transformation of the e-tailing field: a bibliometric analysis. They used the web of science to retrieve the massive records. The studied comprised from 2000 to 2017.

Dolhey (2019) studied a bibliometric analysis of research on entrepreneurial intentions from 2000 to 2018. He discloses the total number of papers was retrieved that was 1393 from 2000 to 2018. He finds that the most productive authors was Francisco Linan and the most productive country was the USA.

Anwar (2014) studied library and information science research: a bibliometric study of the international journal of library and information science from 2009 to 2014. He finds a total of 154 research articles were published from the studied period. Most numbers of articles were published in 2013 with 62. He further finds that 69 two authors and 60 were single. 103 papers were the length of 6-10 pages. The most productive country was Indian with 74 and Nigeria with 61 research articles. The most productive author was Krishna Kumar with 6 papers from India.

Anwar (2018) studied the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practice 2008 to 2017. he finds 86 papers were contributed by Pakistani authors in the studies period. Majority papers were contributed in 20 in 2012. He added 39 papers were the length of 11-15 pages. The most productive institution was Islamia University Bahawalpur with 40 papers. The most productive author was Rubina Bhatti with 27 papers.

Sivankalai and Badhusha (2020) carried a bibliometric study on COVID 19 outbreak. They found that the pandemic was origin in china. The COVID 19 virus also have been discovered at other countries like Australia, Canada, Finland, France, India, Italy, japan and USA.They found 725 publications have been recorded in 2005. Majority of them were articles that were 6325.the authors also found that most number of articles have been written by University of Hong Kong with 366.

Julia, Supriatna , Isrokatun , Aisyah , Nuryani & Odebode (2020) investigated moral education 2010 to 2019 a bibliometric study (part.1). They found 252 articles from the chose period of study. The researchers found 961 citations per year as they retrieved from the selected database. Majority of the citation were retrieved from 2014 with 56. They identified 57 articles were published from journal of moral education. The most productive publisher was Taylor and Francis with 61 articles.

Julia, Supriatna, Isrokatun , Aisyah, Nuryani & Odebode (2020) studied Moral education 2010 to 2019 a bibliometric study (part 2).they used PoP software to retrieved information, they found 252 articles. They identify most of the articles were contributed by USA with 77.

Young & Brandes (2020) Green and gold open access citations and interdisciplinary advantages: A bibliometric case study of two science Journals. They have distributed the said study into two partial OA. OA were more diverse then non-OA with 19-36%.

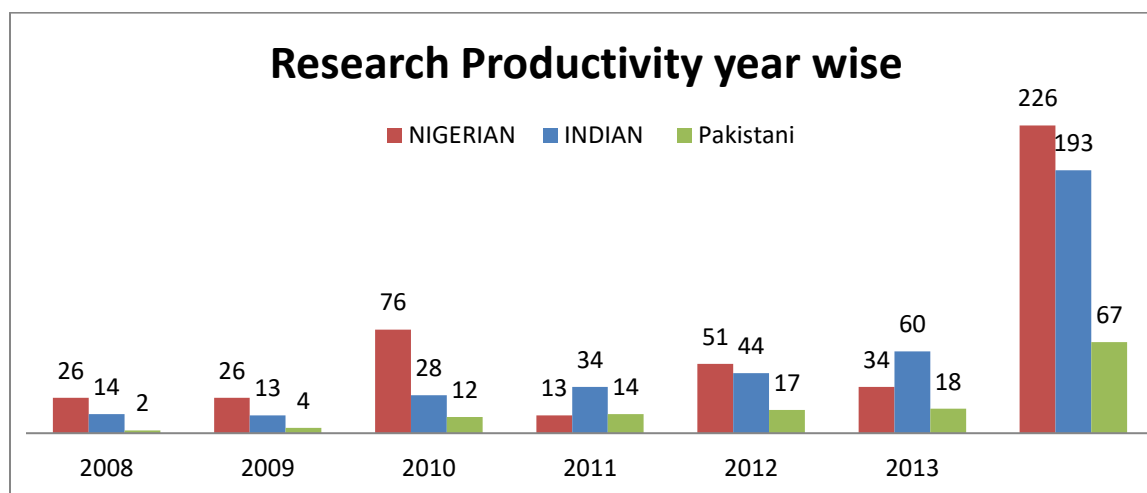
Marques (2020) Research on public service motivation and leadership :a bibliometric study. They carried out quantitative research design and retrieved 61 publications. They retrieved articles from SSCI until 2018. The most number of papers were contributed by USA with 29. The researcher found most productive author was Wright B.E. with 5 articles.

Mulay , Joshi, & Chaudhari (2020) bibliometric study of bibliometric papers about clustering. They found 95% documents were articles. They identified 70 research papers from the chosen periods. They searched Leiden University were the most productive institutions among all searched institutes. The most number of research papers were published in Scopus with 120 and Web of science with 65 on data mining respectively.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Frequency of Publications Growth

Table.1 and Figure.1 are showing the year wise frequency of Nigerian, Indian and Pakistani author's contribution to the LPP. It shows the total number of articles has been written by Nigerian authors in LPP that is 226. As far as the Indian Authors are concerned that they have contributed 194 while Pakistani author's contribution were 67. The total data were displayed below.

**Figure.1**

| Year wise | Nigerian contributions | Pakistani contributions | Indian Contributions |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2008 | 26 | 2 | 14 |
| 2009 | 26 | 4 | 13 |
| 2010 | 76 | 12 | 28 |
| 2011 | 13 | 14 | 34 |
| 2012 | 51 | 17 | 44 |
| 2013 | 34 | 18 | 60 |
| Total | 226 | 67 | 193 |

Table.1

Author's collaboration

Table.2. and Figure.2. is showing the author collaborations. The data has confirmed that most numbers of papers were written by Individual authors with 114 from Nigeria and 80 were from India while 18 articles were from Pakistan .The joint authors were 86 from Nigeria, 79 were from India and 32 from Pakistan. As far as three authors are concern that 20 from Nigeria, 32 from India and 13 from Pakistan. The four authors contribution from Nigeria was 5 followed by India and Pakistan with 4 respectively. The rest of them are as shown in the below figure and table.

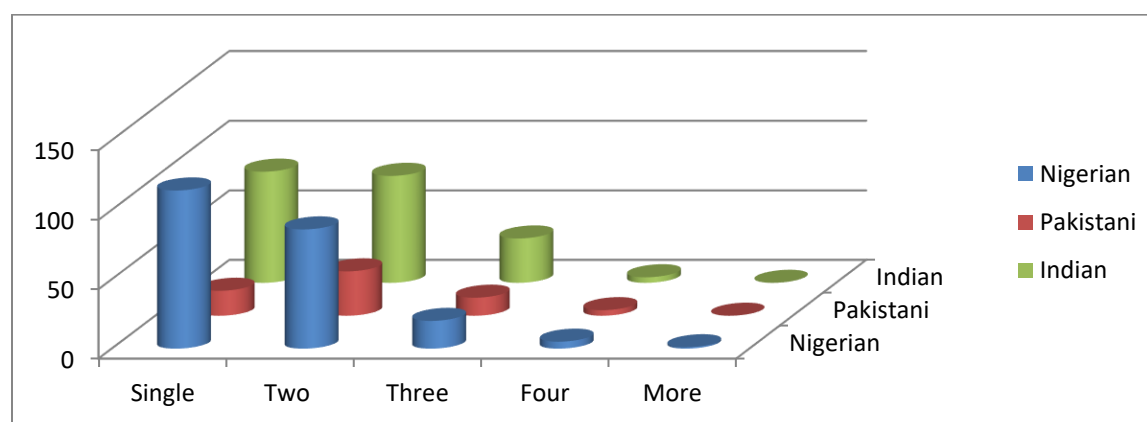


Figure.2.

| Authors | Nigerian | Indian | Pakistan |
|---------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Single Author | 114 | 80 | 18 |
| Two Authors | 86 | 77 | 32 |
| Three Authors | 20 | 32 | 13 |
| Fours Authors | 05 | 04 | 04 |
| More | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | 226 | 193 | 67 |

Table.2

Paper's Length

The analyzed data shows the length of papers were concerned that 13 papers from Nigeria range of 1-5 pages while 07 papers from India were as same length. 116 papers were from Nigeria at range of 6-10 pages, 57 papers were from India and 18 from Pakistan were same length. 57 research papers were written by Nigerian author rang of 11-15 pages, 70 papers were written by Indian authors while 34 from Pakistan. 23 from Nigerian authors with the length of 16-20 pages, 32 papers were by Indian and 13 from Pakistan. The rest 17 papers of Nigerian authors were a range of 21 to more, 27 papers from Indian and 2 from Pakistani authors respectively.

| Papers Length | Nigerian | Pakistani | Indian |
|---------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1-5 | 13 | 00 | 07 |
| 6 -10 | 116 | 18 | 57 |
| 11-16 | 57 | 34 | 70 |
| 16-20 | 23 | 13 | 32 |
| 21 more | 17 | 02 | 27 |
| Total | 226 | 67 | 193 |

Table.3

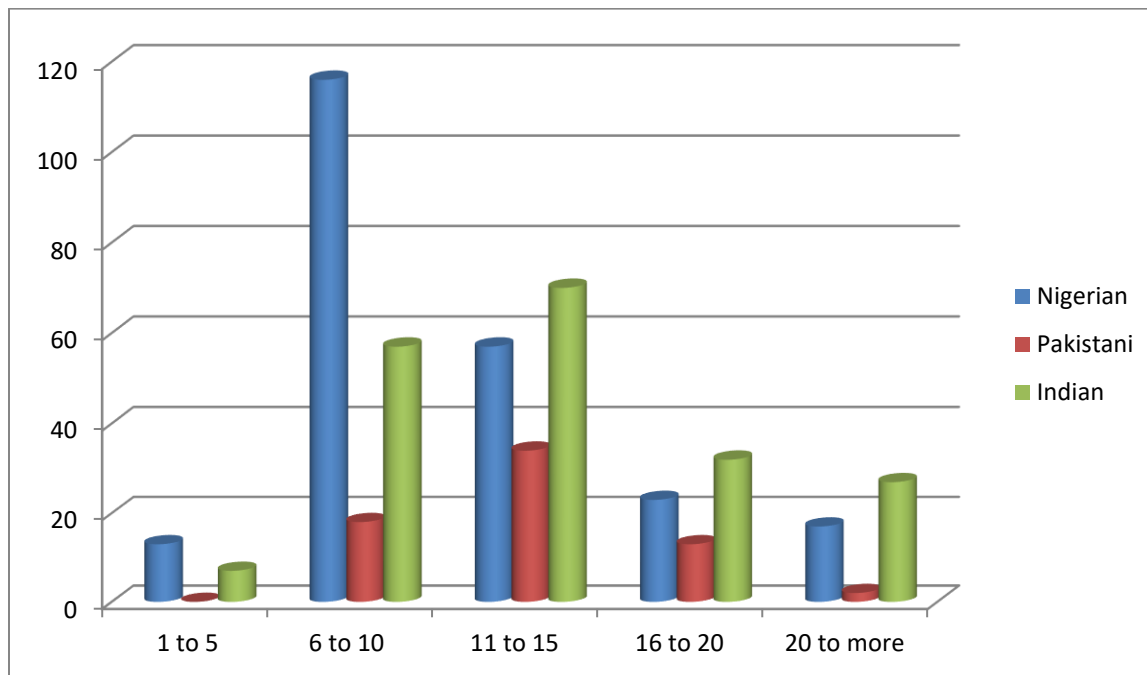


Figure.3

References used Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian Author's

Table.4. and figure.4 show after the analysis of data it shows the overall references use by Nigerian, Indian and Pakistani authors into their publications. The results confirmed that 4140 references were found in the Nigerian publications followed by Pakistani were 1506 while 3243 references form Indian publications. 1189 references were found in 2010 from Nigerian publications and 1183 references were found Indian publications in 2013 while 490 references were from Pakistani at 2008. 1043 references were identified in 2012 from Nigerian authors and 720 from Indian authors while 401 were found at 2009 from Pakistani papers. The complete data are as follows.

| References | Nigerian | Pakistani | Indian |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 2008 | 433 | 490 | 121 |
| 2009 | 472 | 401 | 164 |
| 2010 | 1189 | 275 | 526 |
| 2011 | 237 | 201 | 529 |
| 2012 | 1043 | 106 | 720 |
| 2013 | 766 | 33 | 1183 |
| Total | 4140 | 1506 | 3243 |

Table.4

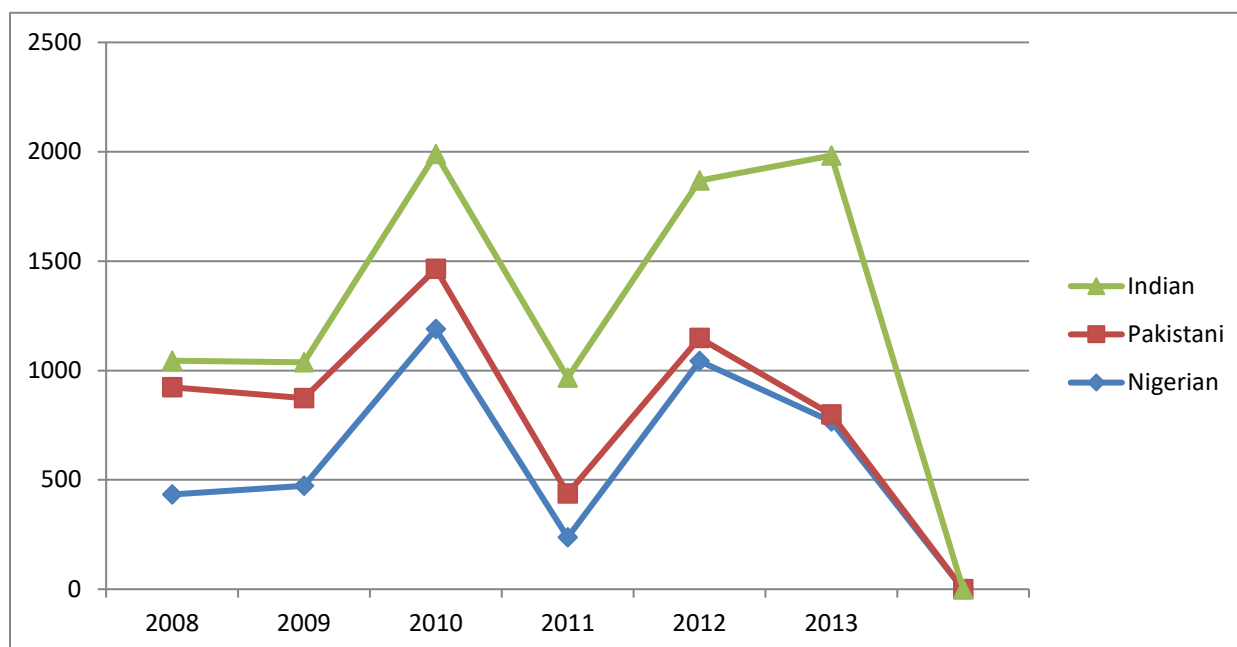


Figure.4

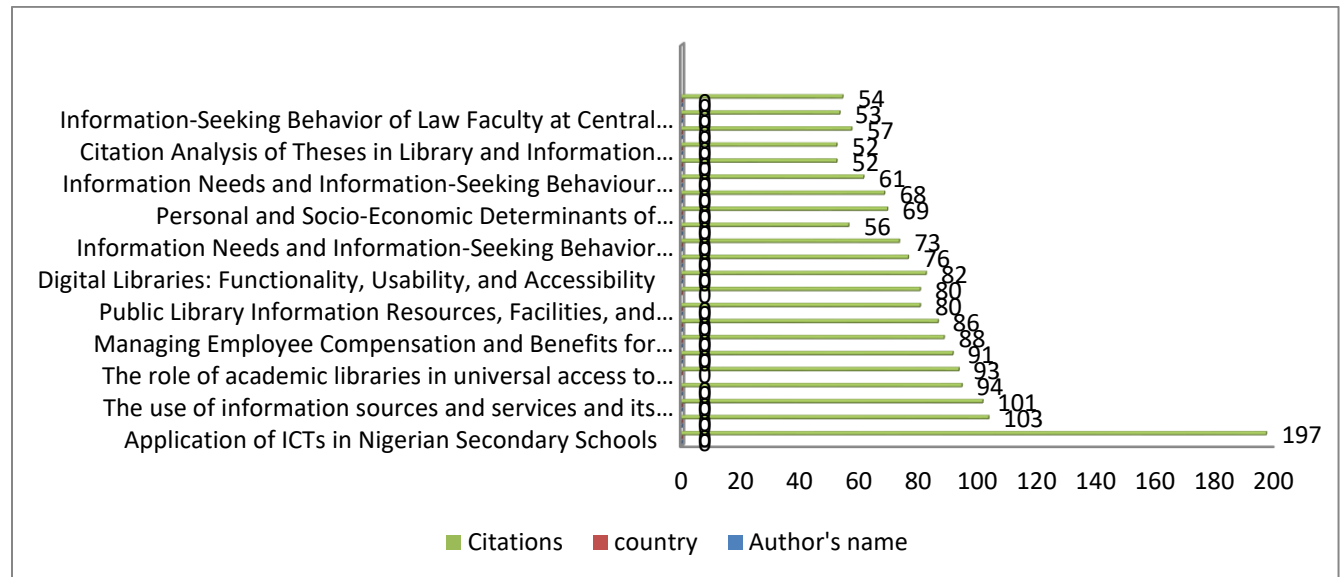
Most cited Papers

Table .5 shows the “application of ICTs in Nigerian secondary schools” from Nigeria cited by 197 and “Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility” from India cited by 82 while from Pakistan “Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi” written by Ansari, M. N., & Zuberi, B. A cited 91 times with top-cited papers in the overall this study. The detailed information of most cited research papers from the Indian, Pakistani and Nigerian authors as follow.

| Research Papers | Author's | Coutry | citations |
|---|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| Application of ICTs in Nigerian Secondary Schools | EE Adomi, E Kpangban | NIG | 197 |
| Use of Electronic Resources by Postgraduate Students of the Department of Library and Information Science of Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria, | OA Ozoemelem | Nig | 103 |
| The use of information sources and services and its effect on the research output of social scientists in Nigerian universities | S.O. Popoola - | NIG | 101 |
| Using Social Media for Dynamic Library Service Delivery: The Nigeria Experience, | CN Ezeani, U Igwesi | NIG | 94 |
| The role of academic libraries in universal access to print and electronic resources in the developing | | NIG | 93 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----|----|
| countries | | | |
| Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi, | Ansari, M. N., & Zuberi, B. A | Pak | 91 |
| Managing Employee Compensation and Benefits for Job Satisfaction in Libraries and Information Centres in Nigeria, | RO Odunlade | Nig | 88 |
| Marketing of Library and Information Services and Products in University Libraries: A Case Study of Goa University Library, | M Madhusudhan | IND | 86 |
| Public Library Information Resources, Facilities, and Services: User Satisfaction with the Edo State Central Library, Benin-City, Nigeria | BE Iwhiwhu, PO Okorodudu | NIG | 80 |
| An Empirical Study of Accessibility and Use of Library Resources by Undergraduates in a Nigerian State University of Technology | | NIG | 80 |
| Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility | M Trivedi | IND | 82 |
| Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009 | S Thanuskodi - | IND | 76 |
| Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behavior of Arts and Humanities Teachers: A Survey of the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, | Tahir, M., Mahmood, K., & Shafique, F. | pak | 73 |
| A Survey of Library Automation in College Libraries in Goa State, India, | SY Bansode, S Periera | IND | 56 |
| Personal and Socio-Economic Determinants of Agricultural Information Use by Farmers in the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) Zones of Imo State, Nigeria | UN Opara | NIG | 69 |
| Availability and Accessibility of Information Sources and the Use of Library Services at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture | AD Ugah | NIG | 68 |
| Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members at the Islamia University of Bahawalpur | Rubina Bhatti | Pak | 61 |
| Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behavior: A Survey of College Faculty at Bahawalpur, | Khan, S. A., & Shafique, F. | Pak | 52 |
| Citation Analysis of Theses in Library and Information Science Submitted to University of Pune: A Pilot Study | RV Chikate, SK Patil | IND | 52 |
| Use of the Internet by Faculty and Research Scholars at Gulbarga University Library, | S Parameshwar, DB Patil - | IND | 57 |

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|----|
| Information-Seeking Behavior of Law Faculty at Central Law College, Salem | S Thanuskodi - | IND | 53 |
| Reading Habits of Rural and Urban College Students in the 21st Century | FA Lone | IND | 54 |

Table.5**Figure.5**

Most Productive Authors

The figure.5. And table.6 shows the most productive authors. The analyzed data confirmed that Rubina Bhatti from Pakistan is most productive author with 18 papers ranked first followed Pakistani Author Khalid Mehmood ranked 2nd with 13 papers followed by Kanwal Ameen (Pak), S. Thanuskodi (Ind) and Frazana Shafique (Pak) with 9 research papers ranked 3rd. As far as the Nigerian author are concerns Dike Agah, Chimezie Patric Uzubgu, Akobuiridy D uguh (Nig), Shafiq ur Rehman (Pak) and Gurjeet Kaur Rattan (Ind) who have contributed 5 papers ranked 4th. Preceding by Devendara Kumar, Preeti Mahajan, Akhter Hussain, Bipin Bihri, B.M. Gupta (Ind), S.O. Popoola (Nig) and Haroon Idrees, Shakeel Ahmed Khan (Pak) were contributed 4 papers each respectively ranked 5th. The detailed information as follow.

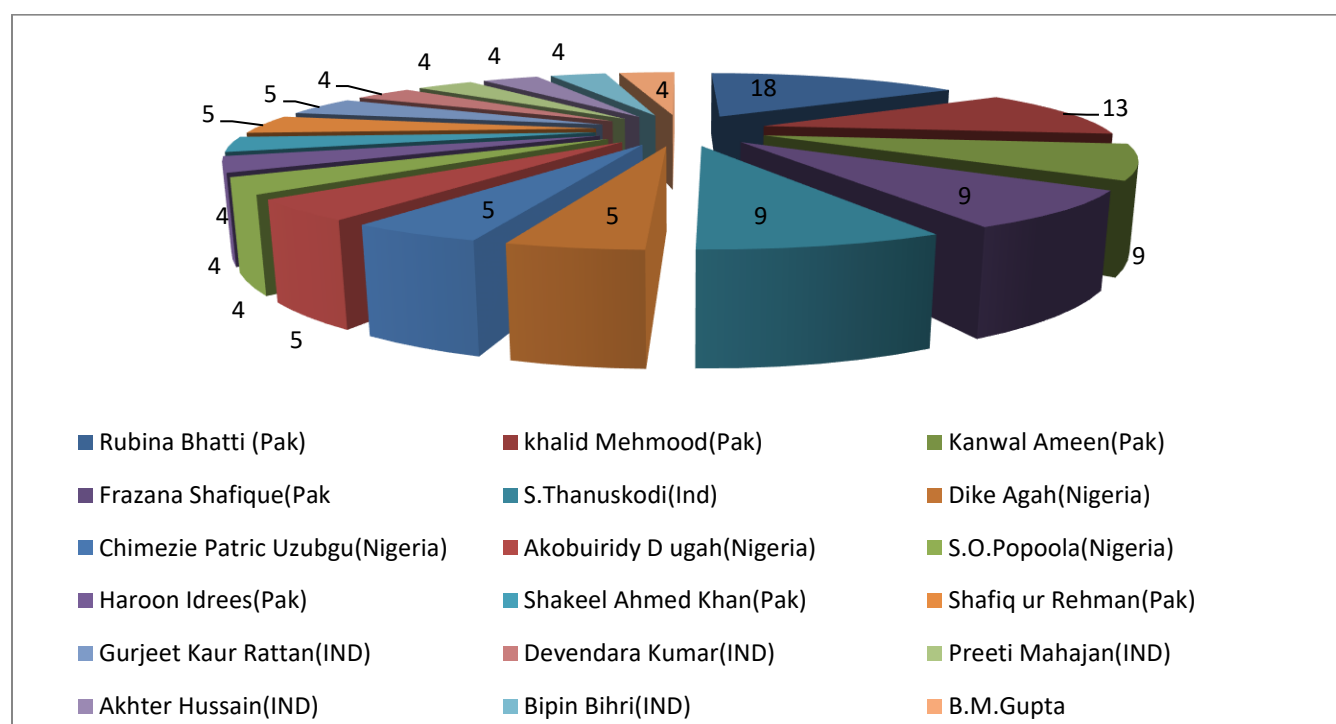


Figure.5

| Authors | Publications | Country | Rank |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| Rubina Bhatti | 18 | Pakistan | 1 |
| khalid Mehmood | 13 | Pakistan | 2 |
| Kanwal Ameen | 09 | Pakistan | 3 |
| Frazana Shafique | 09 | Pakistan | 3 |
| S.Thanuskodi | 09 | India | 3 |
| Dike Agah | 05 | Nigeria | 4 |
| Chimezie Patric Uzubgu | 05 | Nigeria | 4 |
| Akobuiridy D uguh | 05 | Nigeria | 4 |
| Shafiq ur Rehman | 05 | Pakistan | 4 |
| Gurjeet Kaur Rattan | 05 | India | 4 |
| Devendara Kumar | 04 | India | 5 |
| Preeti Mahajan | 04 | India | 5 |
| Akhter Hussain | 04 | India | 5 |
| Bipin Bihri | 04 | India | 5 |
| B.M.Gupta | 04 | India | 5 |
| S.O.Popoola | 04 | Nigeria | 5 |
| Haroon Idrees | 04 | Pakistan | 5 |
| Shakeel Ahmed Khan | 04 | Pakistan | 5 |

Table.6

Major findings of the Study

The Analyzed data shows that Nigerian authors were contributed 226 research articles while Indian authors have contributed only 194 and 67 research papers were contributed by Pakistani authors. It reveals the great interest of Pakistani, Indian and Nigerian authors towards the LPP publications.

The analyzed data shows that single authors of Nigeria contributed more with 114 while 80 individual authors from India and 18 from Pakistan were calculated. It shows the massive interest of individual authors as compare to co-authorship.

The analyzed data shows that the majority of 116 papers were contributed from Nigerian authors were a range of 6-10 pages and 58 papers from Indian authors range of 6-10 pages and 34 contributed by Pakistani authors rang of 11-15 pages.. It reveals that the majority of papers have been written with a range of 6-10 pages.

The analyzed data shows that most numbers of references were identified in the Nigerian publications with 4140 while Indian was 3243 and 1506 were calculated from Pakistani authors..

The analyzed data shows the most productive author was Rubina Bhatti from Pakistan with 18 paper and S.Thanuskodi from India with 9 papers and Akoburidu D ugah,Chimezie Patrick and Dike Agah of Nigeria with 05.it shows the great exposers of LPP in Publications.

The analyzed data shows the most cited papers that were from ingrain with 197 citations and from India top cited paper was 82 citations and most cited paper by Pakistani author with 91 citations.

Conclusion

The journal of Library philosophy and Practice is a well-known journal among all over the community of Library professionals and especially this journal LPP is well known in the LIS communities of these three nations. The present study identified the contribution of Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian authors to the library philosophy and practices from 2008 to 2013. This study was recognized the increasing contribution among the Nigerian, Pakistani and Indian authors to the LPP. The publication ratio is showing that these three regions are very much in touch with LPP. It looks that these three countries' contributions were excellent throughout the years. It shows that these countries' authors are contributing their expertise to the library philosophy and practice over the decade is so.

The productivity of Nigerian and Indian authors has been noticeable from the world LIS communities. The LPP community is an eye witness of these three countries' contributions and the contributions are increasing day by day at a great pace.

Reference

1. Ahmad, P., Asif, J. A., Alam, M. K., & Slots, J. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of Periodontology 2000. *Periodontology 2000*, 82(1), 286-297.

2. Altıntaş, M. H., Kılıç, S., & Akhan, C. E. (2019). The transformation of the e-tailing field: a bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*.
3. Anwar, M. (2018). Contributions of Pakistani authors to Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2017. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal).
4. Anwar, M. (2014). Library and information science research: a bibliometric study of international journal of library and information science from 2009 to 2014. *online journal of Pakistan library association*. P.1-11.
5. Dolhey, S. (2019). A bibliometric analysis of research on entrepreneurial intentions from 2000 to 2018. *Journal of Research in Marketing and Entrepreneurship*.
6. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/> retrieved at 10th January, 2020.
7. Julia, J., Supriatna, E., Isrokatun, I., Aisyah, I., Nuryani, R., & Odebode, A. A. (2020). Moral Education (2010-2019): A Bibliometric Study (Part 1). *Online Submission*, 8(6), 2554-2568.
8. Julia, J., Supriatna, E., Isrokatun, I., Aisyah, I., Hakim, A., & Odebode, A. A. (2020). Moral Education (2010-2019): A Bibliometric Study (Part 2). *Online Submission*, 8(7), 2954-2968.
9. Marques, T. M. (2020). Research on Public Service Motivation and Leadership: A Bibliometric Study. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 1-16.
10. Mulay, P., Joshi, R. R., & Chaudhari, A. (2020). Bibliometric Study of Bibliometric Papers about Clustering. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-21.
11. Sivankalai, S., & Badhusha, K. N. (2020). Bibliometric study on COVID 19 Outbreak. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 10(2), 1-19.
12. Tella, A., & Olabooye, A. A. (2014). Bibliometric analysis of african journal of library, archives and information science from 2000-2012. *Library Review*.
13. Young, J. S., & Brandes, P. M. (2020). Green and gold open access citation and interdisciplinary advantage: A bibliometric study of two science journals. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 46(2), 102105.